













## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1889

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

Published six days in each week, with Double

Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,

Published every Sunday morning, making a

splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

For one year.....\$6 00

For six months.....3 00

For three months.....1 50

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Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

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The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific

Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as

second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and

WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the

Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive

the full Associated Press dispatches from all

parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,

they have no competitors either in influence

or in general circulation throughout the

State.

Weather Forecasts for To-Day.

California—Fair, with westerly winds; nearly

stationary temperature along the coast; cooler

in the interior.

Oregon and Washington—Fair, northwesterly

winds; slightly warmer.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places:

L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange,

California street, who is also sole Advertising

Agent for San Francisco; the principal News

Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street

Ferry.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and

coming into Sacramento.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. DE YOUNG.

M. H. De Young, Commissioner from

California to the "Exposition Universelle"

at Paris, criticizes the California

exhibition in language, which rendered

into more terse phrase, represents the

exhibition as a shameful failure. Mr. De

Young's official relation with the subject

entitles him to speak, and his presence on

the ground affords the necessary opportu-

nity for the formation of a judgment. It

may, therefore, be said that official in-

formation is conveyed to the people of

California that the products and resources

of our State are shamefully represented at

Paris.

When this matter was first presented to

the State Board of Trade, that body made

sufficient examination of the subject to

enable it to perceive that there were no

funds with which to make a creditable

exhibition of the products of this State. A

committee, comprising representatives of

the various commercial organizations of

San Francisco, met with two of the Com-

missioners to Paris in the Chamber of

Commerce. That committee was advised

of the manner in which California was

being neglected by the Government, and

decided that unless a separate and col-

lective exhibition could be made, it was

not judicious to attempt anything. The

Managers of the Paris Exposition refused

the privilege of making a separate and

collective exhibition. Hence the

matter was dropped. The State

Board of Trade exhibited a very

commendable degree of good sense in

refusing to have anything to do with

it. It was as apparent to that body, as it

was generally to the people of California,

that a poor exhibition would do harm,

and that a good exhibition could not be

made. Moreover, it was apparent that very

little good could be accomplished by such

an exhibition; that an exhibit distrib-

uted into nine parts would be so attenuated

in any of its parts that the State of Cal-

ifornia would not be defined against a clear

sky, but would be mingled in undistin-

guishable confusion with the great world

at large. In a word, the Paris Exposition

may have been an excellent thing for

Paris and France, but it offered from the

very outset no inducement to any other

country. We are now told by California's

representative at Paris that the State has

been shamefully misrepresented. The Con-

gress of the United States appropriated

\$250,000 to secure a proper representation

of the industries of this country at Paris.

The Commissioner-General refused any

part of this appropriation to California.

There is nothing new or unusual in this

treatment. California has been so persist-

ently left out of consideration at the great

commercial centers of national life, that

she ought by this time to be entirely used

to it.

But the Paris Exposition has done some-

thing beyond disgracing this State in the

eyes of the world. It has taken from us

many millions of dollars, first by direct loss

on the part of those who have left the

State to spend money in Paris, and

secondly indirectly by arresting the tide of

tourist travel to this coast. Paris has cost

the State of California in this way about

\$10,000,000 in gold coin this year, and yet

the proposition of a representation at Paris

received most friendly consideration.

On the other hand, a proposition was

mooted to place California and the possi-

bilities of her future conspicuously before

the world, by a separate and independent

exhibition of her products and resources

vineyards, wine cellars and wine in Cal-

ifornia to-day, but the price paid for Cal-

ifornia wine is unremunerative. It is a

price below the actual cost of production,

and, therefore, a rate at which the inter-

est cannot live another year. The orchard

industry is similarly menaced.

Now it should be understood that these

interests do not suffer alone. The price of

every acre of real estate within the bor-

ders of California is to be affected by the

subsidence of these great interests. Every

acre, whether cultivated to orchard and

vineyard or not, has borrowed some value

from the prospective use of land in these

more profitable and higher uses. It fol-

lows inevitably that the failure of these

industries to realize expectation means a

heavy reduction on the values of real

property, and with the reduction on the

value of the agricultural lands of the State

there is to be a corresponding reduction on

the values of city property. Thus every

dollar's worth of realty in California is to

be influenced by the failure of the fruit

and grape industries.

This is by no means the first time the

RECORD-UNION has called attention to

this situation, and the remedy is not far to

seek. Had the bill appropriating \$250,000

to make an exhibit of the fruit and wine

industries of California in the market of

the world, in London, been passed, the

eventual results would have conferred

value upon every dollar invested in real

estate. The Paris Exhibition has depleted

us, as the London Exhibition would have

enriched us.

The terms of the situation are exceed-

ingly simple. We have capacity for the

production of fruits and wines far in ex-

cess of any market which can be found in

our own country. The discovery of a mar-

ket for our products is the one single

problem upon the solution of which de-

pends the entire future of this State. It

was a matter of the broadest State con-

cern that an effort at least should have

been made to find this market. The

Legislature which refused \$250,000 to this

state-spirited undertaking spent \$5,000,

000 fruitlessly, extravagantly, even vil-

lainously, by bawbles in the way of branch

insane asylums where none are needed,

reform schools located at ridiculously re-

mote places, and private indemnity bills

even less reputable than grand larceny.

But even this extravagance, inexcusable

as it is, is less criminal than the utter

want of statesmanship, which was too

stupid to recognize the value of the sug-

gestion, or too venal to accord it due con-

sideration, and the condition of the field

industries of California to-day fully illus-

trates the great truth that no people can

be prosperous under venal misrule.

We extend to Mr. De Young our warm-

est thanks for the outspoken, manly testi-

mony he has borne, and more particularly

are we grateful, since his testimony fully

vindicates every prediction made in this

paper, when the subject of Paris and Lon-

don Exhibitions were under consideration.

SHALL THE LAW BE RESPECTED?

Three regimental bands in San Fran-

cisco refused on Thursday to parade,

though regularly ordered to do so. These

bands preferred to obey the orders of the

Musicians' Union and join in the boycott of

the Fourth of July than to stand true to

their oaths, assumed with due solemnity

when they enlisted as National Guards-

men. The members of the bands should be

promptly court-martialed and duly pun-

ished. It makes no sort of difference

whether their society commanded them

to mutiny. It is of no earthly con-

cern what their detailed excuse may be,

so long as it is grounded on the late strike

against the Fourth of July Committee.

Insubordination is insubordination no

matter what gilding it may receive. If

the National Guard is to be maintained in

efficiency, discipline must be insisted upon.

If these mutinous bands are permitted to

go free of punishment, we might as well

disband the organized militia and save to

the State the sum it annually expends for

its maintenance. The eyes of every en-

listened man in the State will now be fixed

upon the Second Brigade to observe if the

organization of the National Guard in

California is a reality or a sham. In fact,

the matter is so serious that the integrity

of our whole militia service may be said

to hinge upon its determination. The

bands in question were sworn in as parts

of the regimental organizations of the bri-

gade. Under the enlistment the men en-

joy certain exemptions and privileges, and

the bands gain prestige and business dis-

tinction. Under the enlistment they are

by contract or regulation entitled to \$5

per day each for service when called to ap-

pear in their capacity as guardsmen. That

the parade ordered occurred on the day

when a civic procession moved, or that the

military and civic processions were min-

gled, makes no sort of difference. What

the soldier who respects his oath has to do

is to obey orders, and the guardsman who

does not respect his oath should be tried

at the drumhead and sent to a lock-up to

reflect upon his conduct and reason out the

truth that enlistment in the service of the

State of California is just as binding, hon-

orable, and carries with it just as serious ob-

ligations and as strict penalties for viola-

tion as apply in the case of Federal enlistment.

The question now to be settled is not

whether the musicians on the Fourth of

July were paid enough, or too little, but

whether the sovereign State of California

can be successfully defied by the officials of

a private organization. The issue is not—

never was—between laborers and employ-

ers, nor yet one in which capital has any

appear who did not belong to a private

organization. If these men go free of

punishment then little reliance can be

placed upon the organized militia of the

State, and in case of riot, insurrection or

other need for their services the people

will be involved in doubt as to whether

the arms of the State are in safe hands,

or the possession of men justified by pre-

cedent in refusing, at their pleasure, to

serve the State as they have contracted to

do. It comes down to this simple question

then, "Are the people and the laws su-

preme, or may the one be defied with im-

punity, and the other set at naught, by the

wave of the hand of a private dictator,

who claims to have the authority to say

when the National Guardsman may serve

the State, and when he shall not?"

Since the foregoing was placed in type

advice reach us that Adjutant-General

Orton has with commendable promptness

issued an order in which he recites that

the Commander-in-Chief directs the com-

manding officer of the Second Brigade to

proceed, in accordance with the law, and

determine the guilt or innocence of the

guardsmen by courts-martial. As General

Orton well says: "If some non-military

authority has more power over a part of

the military force stationed in San Fran-

cisco than the Commander-in-Chief, now

is a better time to learn it than to wait

until an emergency arises, and they or

other similar societies array themselves

against the law and the officers appointed

to administer the same."

It has also developed since the views ex-

pressed above were formulated, that the

military bands had nothing to complain of

in the matter of wages, all they demanded

having been guaranteed; they mutinied

simply under order of an authority not

recognized by the law. The conflict,

therefore, is directly between the State of

California represented by its chief execu-

tive and a boycotting and usurping power

that assumes to direct the movements and

free will of a portion of the military arm

of the State. If that arrogant assumption

is successful it will be a step to the po-

sition justifying the same power in com-

manding the National Guard to obey it

and ignore the orders of the Commander-



## MONEY IN HORSES.

## FABULOUS PRICES FOR SACRAMENTO-BRED RUNNING COLTS.

What Has Been Accomplished and What May Be Done--Value of Spring Racing Meetings.

The recent sale in New York of thoroughbreds raised at Rancho del Paso, in Sacramento county, gives much food for thought regarding the vast increase of this industry, and the many advantages possessed by Sacramento as first in rank of breeding localities in California. A warm and equable climate, such as this county enjoys, is one of the first essentials sought by those seeking localities for breeding farms, and the size and form of this last lot of what might be termed "baby colts" as they were all yearlings, none having as yet had bits in their mouths, but simply halter-broke, and six months from their mother's side caused much compulsory notice from the veteran turfmen that attended the sale. Their excellent form showed such development that more than one good judge of horseflesh was induced to examine the mouths of the colts for evidence of their being more matured animals.

Many of our own people are probably unaware that the sales of trotting and thoroughbred horses from California thus far this year have amounted to between \$100,000 and \$700,000. This last sale by Mr. Haggin amounted to \$113,750 for 103 head of yearling colts. One mare, "Maud Hampton," purchased by Mr. Haggin two years since for \$10,000, has returned him in the sale of two colts, \$62,000. Think of it--\$40,000 for last year's yearling, and \$22,000 for the colt foaled this year. Does this not show the great interest there is in the breeding of this character of stock?

To show what a wonderful stride racing has taken, it will be only fair to mention a few lines from a letter from a well-known horseman in the East to a gentleman in this city, recently received: "You have no idea what an intelligent breeder would find a few years has brought about. Where, but about a short time since it was with difficulty that we could get an attendance of a thousand, and the intelligent breeder would find it difficult to get an attendance of 40,000. At Chicago, on the 22d of June, I saw 40,000 people in attendance. Not horse people, either, but some of the best in the land. There is no one talking of well-bred animals from racing families but almost any price asked, and I am sure no man that understands breeding can go to any extent in this country. California has the greatest climate on earth for the breeding of fine animals, and Sacramento is the most favorable locality in the State for the development of the thoroughbred or trotting colt."

The impetus received for this business will not die out soon, as the entries of colts to come, and the intelligent breeder would have no fear of disposing readily of his surplus. But breeders should see to the engagements of their colts. They should enter them at home, and at the principal meetings of the East and West, as engagements in rich events increases the value of colts.

In the establishment of the proposed spring meetings at Sacramento, encouragement will be given to the wintering of Eastern stables with us, to the end that they may not be forced to leave the State, and return and permanently locate with us. With this idea in view Secretary Smith, of the State Agricultural Society, has printed the following notice, which is upon the fly-leaf of the entry blanks about to be sent to Eastern horsemen, inviting entries for next spring's events:

Each winter there are many Eastern stables that go South to avoid the severe weather of the North, and if the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association would "take time by the forelock" and open their blanks a little ahead of the usual time, then and supplement the action of the State Agricultural Society, California might be able to accomplish the desired result.

## COMMUNITY PROPERTY.

Judge Armstrong Renders a Decision Embracing Important Features. In Department One of the Superior Court yesterday Judge Armstrong denied the motion of plaintiffs for a new trial in the case of A. Leonard & Son vs. Ami Kimball, and gave his reasons therefor in the following terms, which will be found to be of interest:

The judgment was for the defendants in this action, and the plaintiffs now move for a new trial. The defendants are husband and wife. The action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover commissions for procuring a purchaser for a lot in Sacramento upon a tract made with the wife. The lot was the community property of the defendant, and the wife, though it stood on the records in her name. The case was very elaborately argued by counsel for both sides, and the most difficult point in the case is the one the least discussed. It is whether the wife, in procuring a purchaser for the lot, was acting as a broker or as a purchaser for the community property standing in her name so as to bind herself and husband, or herself alone, to pay commissions? The plaintiffs, who are brokers, knew, or are presumed to have known, that the property was community property, and that a deed made by the wife would not pass the title to the purchaser, but would cast a cloud upon the title of the husband. It is the policy of the law to remove from the home of married people all cause for controversy, but to hold that an agreement made by the wife with a broker to sell on commission the community property standing in her name to be valid would be to invite strife, controversy, and bitter litigation between the husband and wife. If she must pay commissions this would be an inducement to execute the deed, and the husband would be the first cannon shot in the litigious domestic war, and the strife might not end with a litigation to remove the cloud upon the title cast by the deed, but by a judgment severing the bonds of matrimony between the husband and wife, and the wife, as a result of such action, having such tendencies, are contrary to public policy, for which reason they are illegal and void. The plaintiffs found a purchaser in this case, but the husband objected to the sale, as he had a right to do. The plaintiffs are presumed to know the law, and therefore to know the rights of the husband, and that they had no right for the sake of a commission to confederate with the wife to defraud the husband of his title to the community property. The services having been performed by the plaintiffs in procuring a purchaser for the lot, they cannot maintain an action for them. This is elementary law. The motion for a new trial should be denied, and it is so ordered.

## MADE A GOOD HAUL.

Some Rascal Robs an Italian of a Hand-some lot of Money.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, an Italian, whose name could not be learned, reported at the Police Station that he had been robbed of about \$275 by an officer--as he thought. The Italian's statement is that he drew \$275 from the Garibaldi House on the evening before he was robbed. He spent \$4.25 of this sum in celebrating, and at about 3 o'clock in the morning, as he was sitting down at Third and L streets, a man approached him, represented that he was an officer, and told him to get up and come along down to the Police Station. He obeyed, but instead of being taken to the police headquarters he was taken to the alley in the rear of Baker & Hamilton's hardware store, where he was robbed of all he had. It is said that the Italian was not really drunk, but somewhat under the influence.

## A LITTLE TOO FINE.

## THE SUPREME COURT NOT SPLITTING STRAWS JUST NOW.

And Decides Against Convicted Chinese Hydraulic Miners in a Habeas Corpus Case.

The following opinion of the Supreme Court was yesterday filed in the office of J. S. Williams, Clerk of the Sacramento District.

Ex parte Fil Kiet al., on habeas corpus--The persons in whose behalf this writ was sued were a number of Chinese convicted in the Superior Court of Yuba county of a contempt of court in disobeying a writ of injunction issued in that county in an action in which the county of Yuba was plaintiff and said Fil Kiet al. were defendants.

The complaint in that action was entitled, "The Superior Court of the County of Yuba, State of California, vs. Fil Kiet al., and for the County of Yuba." The summons and complaint in that action were served on the defendants in the Superior Court of the County of Yuba, and for the County of Yuba. The summons and complaint in that action were served on the defendants in the Superior Court of the County of Yuba, and for the County of Yuba.

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## A LITTLE TOO FINE.

## THE SUPREME COURT NOT SPLITTING STRAWS JUST NOW.

And Decides Against Convicted Chinese Hydraulic Miners in a Habeas Corpus Case.

The following opinion of the Supreme Court was yesterday filed in the office of J. S. Williams, Clerk of the Sacramento District.

Ex parte Fil Kiet al., on habeas corpus--The persons in whose behalf this writ was sued were a number of Chinese convicted in the Superior Court of Yuba county of a contempt of court in disobeying a writ of injunction issued in that county in an action in which the county of Yuba was plaintiff and said Fil Kiet al. were defendants.

The complaint in that action was entitled, "The Superior Court of the County of Yuba, State of California, vs. Fil Kiet al., and for the County of Yuba." The summons and complaint in that action were served on the defendants in the Superior Court of the County of Yuba, and for the County of Yuba.

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The following opinion of the Supreme







## STORY OF LOVERS' OAK.

Almost everyone who has ever heard of Brunswick, Georgia, knows of "Lovers' Oak"—a magnificent old tree that stands on the ocean side of the city and for centuries has watched the tides as they come and go. One of Montgomery Folson's prettiest poems, first printed in the *Macon Telegraph*, is dedicated to this tree. The city authorities recently had its base inclosed by an iron picket fence, and have made it an offense, punishable by a heavy fine, for anyone who now desecrates its body or limbs by cutting names, initials, etc.

It has always been a favorite resort for young people, and visitors never leave the city without taking a look at those magnificent branches, whose shade covers more than an acre of ground. At a distance, it looks like a huge umbrella spread for the protection of the soil. Its great trunk grows into three prongs some three feet from the ground, and goes up with such gradual slope, that people walk up among its branches with little difficulty, and on picnic occasions I have known of more than one hundred people being perched among the limbs. It is said there have been five marriages in Brunswick that the loving ones did not trace back many of the sweetest courtships to "Lovers' Oak," and it is recorded that many of the most romantic marriages have taken place under its sheltering boughs.

As is often the case with romantic spots, there is a legend connected with this tree that would be interesting if told in print—a legend that for many years has never been told save under the shade of the tree, where the listener was solemnly pledged not to repeat the story lest he bring the audience with him to the tree and exact the same pledge in return. Thus the story was perpetuated from generation to generation among the young people. I tell it to-day, as near as I can remember, as it was told to me once by a beautiful, dark-eyed girl, who perched beside me one lovely afternoon of a June day, long since gone, and who told me the music of a charming voice to help impress on memory one of the beautiful tales of the sea, for which this country is famous. She told me of how, years ago, when the pale face was unknown, and this fine land was the haunt of the tiger, and the habit of only red men lived there, in middle Georgia a tribe of Indians that were celebrated for brave warriors, and whose chief was the father of a beautiful daughter.

This dusky belle of the forest was sought for and won by a brave warrior, who was captivated by her charms. One of them was the favored of the old chief, who, probably, very much as fathers in this day and generation, looked at such things with a business eye. However, the girl, womanlike, chose to follow her own heart, and fell in love with a slender youth, who cared more for the camp than he did for the chase, and would rather chase the nimble deer than search for scalps in bloody fight. This put him in disfavour with the chief, and the old chieftain discovered that his favorite child had twined her young heart around this worthless youth, he naturally grew wrath, and banished the young upstart from the camp.

But a maiden's heart is but a maiden's heart, whether it be in a dusky breast or in a white one. So, as was ever the way since the world was made, the young people managed to meet quite often just outside the camp, notwithstanding the watchful eyes, and they pledged eternal love, as young folks do sometimes even now, but they were probably more sincere. The wary old chief became uneasy, and when that fall, with a chosen band of warriors with their spears, he set off to the sea coast to obtain a winter supply of salt, which they did by boiling sea water, and the young daughter of the chief was forced to go with the party. But woman's wit is always keen, and she gave her lover to understand he was to follow, always keeping on the side next to the setting sun, and at evening, when the party pitched their camp for the night, she would steal away for a walk, and would always meet her lover coming from that direction.

Thus they journeyed day by day, until one evening they reached the coast just as the glorious autumn sun was tingling with gold the tides, and she stole away for a walk, and would always meet her lover coming from that direction. The camp was pitched on what we now call the south side of Brunswick, and, as usual, "Minnie Wasse" for this was her name, slipped away for her evening stroll. A few moments after she turned her face toward the setting sun, she saw, standing under this tree, "Netowah," the idol of her heart. He pressed her to his bosom, and when the lingering good-bye was said it was with the understanding that the "oak" should be the daily trysting place until the camp should move. There they met in the autumn twilight regularly, until one day Minnie Wasse acted rather coldly, and the impetuous lover, stung by her manner, upbraided her with being untrue, and they parted in a huff. Next day, Netowah, still feeling sore and miserable, ventured near the camp to catch a glimpse of his dear one.

There he saw what kindled the fiercest flame of passion and jealousy rage. Minnie Wasse was sitting on a fallen tree, and his hated rival was stretched lazily at her feet. Netowah, still feeling sore and miserable, ventured near the camp to catch a glimpse of his dear one.

He thought of none of these things, but crept back to nurse his jealous rage and to console his bitter thoughts of the one who had promised to be his bride. That evening Minnie Wasse came earlier than usual. A sorry smile wreathed her face when her glance fell on the frowning countenance of her lover—she was ready to make up and be happy.

But he, foolish boy, would not see the devotion that beamed from those dark and liquid eyes.

His first words were harsh and upbraiding. They cut and stung her very soul, and the warm words were checked and frozen by womanly pride. She spoke coldly and turned to go.

For a second Netowah stood with a scowl—in that second he lived an age. In blind, sheer madness he saw his bright blossoms of hope that had filled his heart all wither and die, and he stood in the mad up. With a sudden sound he was made up. With a sudden sound he was made up. With a sudden sound he was made up.

It would be hard to tell; we can only imagine what Netowah thought, but this we know, before Minnie Wasse was clear of the shade of this tree his mind was made up. With a sudden sound he was made up. With a sudden sound he was made up.

grief. But we know he raised the dripping blade and flung it into his own miserable heart and fell.

A child discovered them and carried the news to camp. The old chief came out and found those two lovers side by side, cold in death.

They dug a grave, buried them right under this tree, and from that time until it has been told and repeated off, until every one in this city to-day of the old inhabitants will recall with what awe they heard its recital in the boughs of the tree itself.

**A TRUE STORY IN RHYME.**  
"Where's the baby, grandma?"  
"The sweet young mother calls  
From her work in the cozy kitchen,  
And grandma leaves her knitting  
And looks for her all around;  
But not a trace of a baby dear  
Can anywhere be found.

No sound of its merry prattle,  
No gleam of its sunny hair,  
No patter of tiny footstep,  
No sign of it anywhere.  
All through the house and garden,  
They search every nook and corner,  
But nothing is revealed.  
And the mother's face grew pallid;  
Grandma's eyes grew dim;  
The father's face grew pale;  
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## NEW YORK'S STREET ARABS.

Schemes by Which Gamins Turn an Hon-

The shrewdness of the average New York street gamin is remarkable. One day last week two little boys, neither of whom were over 15 years, evolved this scheme for turning an honest penny. They stood in the center of City Hall Park, with their hats over their eyes, with upturned faces, and heads never resting on their backs, looking intently into the blue sky as if some one of the heavenly objects was visible. Slowly but surely a goodly crowd gathered, and they, too, looked up at the sky, and the old chieftain discovered that his favorite child had twined her young heart around this worthless youth, he naturally grew wrath, and banished the young upstart from the camp.

But a maiden's heart is but a maiden's heart, whether it be in a dusky breast or in a white one. So, as was ever the way since the world was made, the young people managed to meet quite often just outside the camp, notwithstanding the watchful eyes, and they pledged eternal love, as young folks do sometimes even now, but they were probably more sincere. The wary old chief became uneasy, and when that fall, with a chosen band of warriors with their spears, he set off to the sea coast to obtain a winter supply of salt, which they did by boiling sea water, and the young daughter of the chief was forced to go with the party. But woman's wit is always keen, and she gave her lover to understand he was to follow, always keeping on the side next to the setting sun, and at evening, when the party pitched their camp for the night, she would steal away for a walk, and would always meet her lover coming from that direction.

Thus they journeyed day by day, until one evening they reached the coast just as the glorious autumn sun was tingling with gold the tides, and she stole away for a walk, and would always meet her lover coming from that direction. The camp was pitched on what we now call the south side of Brunswick, and, as usual, "Minnie Wasse" for this was her name, slipped away for her evening stroll. A few moments after she turned her face toward the setting sun, she saw, standing under this tree, "Netowah," the idol of her heart. He pressed her to his bosom, and when the lingering good-bye was said it was with the understanding that the "oak" should be the daily trysting place until the camp should move. There they met in the autumn twilight regularly, until one day Minnie Wasse acted rather coldly, and the impetuous lover, stung by her manner, upbraided her with being untrue, and they parted in a huff. Next day, Netowah, still feeling sore and miserable, ventured near the camp to catch a glimpse of his dear one.

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LOOK AT YOUR WATCH.  
Why the Numerals on Watch Dials Differ From Those in Common Use.

In a recent conversation with a *Star* reporter a prominent jeweler of Maiden Lane told the following story to explain why the Roman numerals printed on the dials of watches and clocks differ from those in common use.

"It is nothing but a tradition among watch-makers, but the custom has always been preserved. You may or you may not know that the first clock in any way resembled those now in use was made by Henry VIII. in 1530. He made it for Charles V. of France, who has been called 'The Wise.'"

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But he, foolish boy, would not see the devotion that beamed from those dark and liquid eyes.

His first words were harsh and upbraiding. They cut and stung her very soul, and the warm words were checked and frozen by womanly pride. She spoke coldly and turned to go.

For a second Netowah stood with a scowl—in that second he lived an age. In blind, sheer madness he saw his bright blossoms of hope that had filled his heart all wither and die, and he stood in the mad up. With a sudden sound he was made up. With a sudden sound he was made up.

It would be hard to tell; we can only imagine what Netowah thought, but this we know, before Minnie Wasse was clear of the shade of this tree his mind was made up. With a sudden sound he was made up. With a sudden sound he was made up.

LOOK AT YOUR WATCH.  
Why the Numerals on Watch Dials Differ From Those in Common Use.

In a recent conversation with a *Star* reporter a prominent jeweler of Maiden Lane told the following story to explain why the Roman numerals printed on the dials of watches and clocks differ from those in common use.

"It is nothing but a tradition among watch-makers, but the custom has always been preserved. You may or you may not know that the first clock in any way resembled those now in use was made by Henry VIII. in 1530. He made it for Charles V. of France, who has been called 'The Wise.'"

## MODERN SANITARY CONDITIONS.

## ONE THOUSAND LIVES SACRIFICED EVERY DAY.

Starting Facts Presented to the American Medical Association by Geo. E. Waring, Jr.

The following remarkable paper was read by George E. Waring, Jr., before the American Medical Association at Newport, R. I., on the 25th of June:

Early in 1885, moved by the most distressing condition of the sick and wounded in the hospitals of the Crimean army, Lord Panmure commissioned Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Gavin, and Mr. Rawlinson to proceed to the Bosphorus and to the Crimea, and to take instant measures for the improvement of the sanitary state of those sadly crowded buildings.

Mr. Rawlinson, a man of sound sense, great practical skill, and a genius of foresight and positive action, and then in the prime of life, was quick to apply to the appalling conditions with which he was confronted those well-trained abilities which had already marked him, and which still mark him, as one of the great lights of sanitary engineering.

The order was issued on the 19th of February. In less than three weeks the work at Scutari was already progressing, and within a month a marked effect was observed.

Kinglake says: "Then came on a change which, if only it had been preceded by mummy instead of ventilation and drainage and pure-water supply, would have easily passed for a miracle. Down went the rate of mortality. Having already gone down from the terrible February rate of 42 per cent. to 31, it descended in the next fortnight to 14, in the next twenty days, to 10, in the next five, to the next four, and finally, in the next twenty days—days ending on the 30th of June, 1855—to scarcely more than 2." The exact figures are 42.7, 31.5, 24.4, 10.6, 7.2, 2.2. The average rate in military hospitals in England was 2.9. This result was achieved by physical changes.

EFFECTED BY INTELLIGENT ENGINEERING. Dr. Billings, in his work for the tenth census of the United States, estimates the death-rate of the whole country at about fourteen per thousand. It cannot be questioned that a proper regulation of the several conditions of human life throughout the whole country would reduce this rate to twelve per thousand, saving every year, on the basis of the present population, not fewer than 365,000 lives which these deaths imply.

Disregarding for the moment the enormous loss of power and loss of heart, and the manifold suffering incident to the sick with their hats over their eyes, with upturned faces, and heads never resting on their backs, looking intently into the blue sky as if some one of the heavenly objects was visible. Slowly but surely a goodly crowd gathered, and they, too, looked up at the sky, and the old chieftain discovered that his favorite child had twined her young heart around this worthless youth, he naturally grew wrath, and banished the young upstart from the camp.

**A DANGEROUS OCCUPATION.**  
Electric Light Linemen Must Be Extremely Careful in Their Ways. "A lineman carries his life in his pocket, and it may slip through a very tiny hole," said an employee of the Brush Electric Light Company. "A cool head and a steady nerve, with a smattering of electrical knowledge, are the prerequisites of a first-class lineman. Unless a man be apt to judge and quick to remember he will be liable to serious blunders in his manipulation of the wires. Where there are dozens of them attached to one pole, it is necessary that he should be able readily to distinguish each wire, and to know and have no doubt as to whether it be quick or dead. Contact with the earth through means of a conductor should be shunned like death itself. Moisture in the atmosphere or on the wires or the pole greatly accentuates the danger. The lineman must be what is ordinarily called a 'cool head' and a 'steady nerve.'"

**MORE LIVES THAN WERE SACRIFICED.** Directly and indirectly, by both North and South, during the war of the rebellion, the sum now paid for pensions during three years, if intelligently administered, would cover the improvements required to prevent these deaths.

The epidemic of yellow fever in 1878 aroused the active sympathies of the nation, and even frightened Congress into an unwonted action in behalf of the life and health of the people. The deaths from that epidemic did not amount to more than 18,000. The lives wantonly sacrificed to preventable disease amounted to that number every eighteen days.

The whole country now stands aghast at the fearful sacrifice of life caused by the burning of the bodies of Johnstown. Estimates of the actual loss are necessarily vague, but it is entirely safe to say that twice each month—twenty-four times each year—many persons die lingering and painful deaths, caused by a universal neglect of the proper disposal of the refuse of the household. The neglect of these charges with the construction and care of the disastrous dam.

We stand, one and all, we and our wives and children, subject to an ever-present and entirely avoidable danger.

Of a sort that every man, woman and child in every enlightened country has a just right to be protected against. Such protection it is quite within the power of the people to secure, but the people themselves must secure it. All that we can do is to point out the way and to emphasize the necessity. The huge task is one whose doing can be compassed only by the force of an aroused public opinion; our task, hardly less huge, it must be to awaken and vivify that opinion.

What is to be done relates chiefly to the cost of the removal of organic wastes of the household before the beginning of the year, and the ultimate disposal of these wastes by methods now understood, in such a way as to reduce them to their elements without such contamination of earth, water, or air as now reacts so fatally on the population.

The process now in vogue is the most serious arises from the wide and universal dissemination of points needing attention, and from the enormous aggregate of cases to be treated. The adequate sanitary improvement would involve drainage and sewerage, water supply, and the removal of filth in sufficient currents of water, and this is by far the most important thing to be done.

Accumulations of filth not susceptible of removal in water must be removed in other ways or destroyed. While it is obviously necessary to bring water from a distance for the supply of those who live in large towns, villages and cities may safely rely on well-water, if only the water of the ground be protected against contamination, as it would be by the complete removal and proper disposal of organic waste. No, also, with the prevention of putrefaction in the soil, and the removal of the most costly artificial ventilation will be greatly reduced. The freedom with which air passes not only through the imperfections of our buildings, but through the very walls of our houses, is shown to suffice for the favoring of health and longevity. By the great number of aged and robust persons living in an atmosphere that would seem intolerable to one accustomed to better conditions. It is not to be understood that the most complete ventilation is necessary, only that if all waste matter be properly removed and disposed of, and if the water supply be made pure, a reduction of the death-rate to twelve per thousand might fairly be expected, even without such ventilation as any sanitary work would think desirable. The foregoing announcement is based on

NO UNTHINKING THEORY.

We know by experience that under wholesome conditions of life a general death-rate of twelve to a thousand can be reached in towns, and that a lower rate is possible in the country. We know that where organic refuse, including that which is vomited from our persons, is completely removed, and the possibility of fouling the surface or the interior spaces of the soil, without the possibility of contaminating our supplies of water and food, and without the possibility of sending the gaseous products of its putrefaction into

the atmosphere that we breathe, the conditions requisite for the maintenance of the hygienic diseases are substantially annihilated, and the result is a marked improvement in the health of the community. The improvement includes, as it often will in an incidental way, the correction of hygienic conditions tending to the production of malaria, the relief will be greatly marked. It may therefore safely be asserted, in the light of what we know of improvements that have been effected by simple changes of physical conditions, that a proper application of the sanitary arts of the engineer would of itself suffice to save to us the thousands lives now daily thrown away to multiply greatly the happiness and efficacy of myriads whose sickness, though not mortal, is grievously painful and incapacitating.

It is, of course, not to be understood that even the zymotic diseases, which are chiefly referred to in this paper, are to be eradicated from the domain of the physician and intrusted to the unaided edification of the engineer. The great advance in sanitary achievement in the past fifteen years has taken place not in the field, but in the laboratory; it is in your profession, not in ours, that the great wonders have been wrought.

It has long been considered that the rough measures of the drain-builder and the water-purveyor were effective in warding off much disease and death, but the knowledge under which our results have been achieved has been very largely of an empirical character. It was only when the biologist entered the arena that real knowledge of the subject began, and, although the biologists is yet only at the portals of the vast temple of knowledge to which he has lately found the key, he has gone far enough to indicate quite clearly the reasons for the success of sanitary engineering, and even to justify a conviction that he has, dimly perhaps, but surely, indicated a new way of escape from much of our existing

PHYSICAL SUFFERING AND DEATH. How many of our diseases are caused by the invasion of specific organisms we are far from knowing. We do know that some of them are so caused, and the study of the life history of pathogenic microbes has already indicated more than a possibility, not only that their invasion may be prevented by suitable measures, but also after the invasion of our bodies they may, by measures yet to be defined, rendered powerless to perform their appointed work of injury or destruction. It would indeed seem that the elixir, not perhaps of life, but of health, would be shown to lie in the death of the microbe. Until this is definitely shown, and probably still more after it has been shown, your profession and ours must work hand in hand to stay the tide of destruction by which the community is not only menaced, but to which it is actually subjected and from which it is constantly suffering.

You need not now be detained for a discussion of the processes by which the great end in view may be accomplished. These are tolerably well known, and are to be better known day by day. What is necessary is that not only you, but all who are subject to their professional ministrations and to their influence, shall be made to know and to feel that this great calamity is upon us and has been upon us, in constantly decreasing degree, for all time, and that it lies within our power to hasten its decrease in the future until the conditions of life of this whole people shall have been made what they might and should be.

The sole purpose of this paper is to impress upon you, as a commanding need for action, an action that shall bring about sanitary conditions into conformity with modern civilization.

## SWALLOWED BY A SNAKE.

An Eel's Disagreeable Experience With a Water Snake.

A water snake surprised a rowing party on Lake Carasago, Me., a short time ago. The snake, a large one, was coiled around itself into a hundred shapes when first seen, and was so busily engaged that it permitted the boat to come within less than an ordinary eel's length. The snake had captured an eel and was making a tremendous effort to swallow it, while the eel was resisting with all its slippery tactics and vibratory strength. After a protracted struggle the snake was able to get about two and a half inches of the eel down, when it paused, as if to rest before renewing the swallowing process. The snake's head was tightly closed over and beyond the eel's head, and the eel seemed to be weakening under the smothering clasp of its enemy. Such air as there was in the vicinity of the eel's gills was being exhausted by the snake, and the eel was in a very tight place.

The situation excited the compassion of one of the occupants of the boat to such an extent that he could not resist the impulse to bring one of the oars down upon the snake with such murderous effect as to simultaneously dispatch the reptile and put an end to a very interesting study in reptilia. The naturalist in the party brought the snake and eel into the boat, the latter being still held, but not so tightly as before, in the mouth of the snake. The eel was released and measured, its length being fifteen inches. The snake measured six inches in length and six and a quarter inches in circumference at the largest part of the body. The eel, showing signs of resuscitation, was laid in the water, and soon began feebly to wriggle about, and doubtless fully recovered. The snake, says the *New York Sun*, was one of the largest ever found in this vicinity.

## Fair Exchange—No Robbery.

Merrill E. Shepard of Haddam Neck, Conn., is the owner of a hen which made its nest in the woods near his house, and laid several eggs to its desert them finally. A partridge then appeared to usurp the claim, and after laying a few eggs, settled down for the usual three weeks stay. Five young chickens first appeared on the scene, but these were removed by Mr. Shepard, in hopes the bird would stay and present him with some young partridges. He was disappointed, however, but on the principle that fair exchange is no robbery, the partridge eggs were hatched by a hen.

No DANGER EVER attends the use of Simmonds Liver Regulator.

Health and Happiness go hand in hand, the possession of both being necessary to the full enjoyment of life. Rheumatism and Neuralgia have baffled the best doctors to such an extent that they have been regarded incurable diseases until ATH-LO-PHO-RUS was discovered. This great remedy is recognized as the only medicine which cures both these terrible diseases, and over three thousand testimonials can be seen at their office. The worst cases of Neuralgia and Rheumatism succumb to its operation.

\$1.00 Per Bottle, at all Drug Stores.

We cordially recommend you to get the best remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and in every case it will cure you. It is a fair exchange, no robbery. The partridge eggs were hatched by a hen.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

**S. JACOBS OIL.**  
THE CHAMPION OARSMEN, TEEMER & HANLAN, USE NO OTHER REMEDY FOR Sprains, Strains, Soreness, Stiffness, Aches and Pains.  
Sold by Druggists and Dealers.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

**If you**  
have abused your Stomach by eating or drinking too much, or of the wrong kind of food or liquid, you will suffer

because your Stomach is angry. Now beware of all temporary expedients. TRY that never-failing, safe Remedy, Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 5 boxes for \$1.25; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

**SMALL IN SIZE, LARGE IN RESULTS.**  
HOBBS' LITTLE VEGETABLE PILLS FOR THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. PRODUCE FLESH, CURE SICK HEADACHES, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL LIVER & STOMACH AFFECTIONS. Perfect Digestion follows their use. Dr. Hobbs' Little Vegetable Pills will cure the system free of all other disorders. They are pure, and do not contain any harmful ingredients. They are small, and easy to take, and one pill will do the work of many. They are pure, and do not contain any harmful ingredients. They are small, and easy to take, and one pill will do the work of many.

## THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT (AMADOR AND SACRAMENTO), TO BE HELD AT

IONE, CAL., August 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1889.

## Speed Programme.

First Day—Tuesday, August 6, 1889. No. 1.—RUNNING STAKE—For two-year-olds; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added, of which \$50 to second, five-eighths dash. No. 2.—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added, of which \$75 to second, one mile and one-quarter.



## LAKE TAHOE AS A RESORT.

## THE PLACE TO GO FOR HEALTH AND A GENERAL GOOD TIME.

How to Get There—Stage and Steamer Routes—Places and Things of Interest About the Lake.

The summer season is at hand, the fourth of July is over, and those who had not a surfeit of jubilation are planning for a campaign at mountain or seaside resort. The mountains in their ruggedness are always a fascination to themselves, and when the added attractions of sporting for game through their timbered canyons, and trout in transparent lakes, or along the dancing, dashing waters of crystal streams are taken into consideration, surely few can resist so tempting a desire as a visit of recreation among the summits of the Sierra.

Hundreds of Alpine lakes of various sizes, with their clear, deep, cold, emerald or azure waters formed from melted snow, are found panned in among the craggy tops of these mountains, and the most celebrated, as well as the most extensive, of all these fresh water bodies is Lake Tahoe; and of all mountain scenes, none so easy of access can offer such a variety of enjoyment and health-giving recreation as are found about this, the most beautiful and grand of all American lakes.

## LAKE TAHOE.

Lake Tahoe is about thirty miles long and fifteen miles wide, with a measured depth of 1,650 feet. It is 6,216 feet above sea level, and is walled in on every side by mountains that are from 2,000 to 5,000 feet higher. Mark Twain, than whom none are more competent to make comparisons, shows his loyalty to our coast attraction by classing Tahoe with the most celebrated of European and Asiatic lakes which pleasure-seekers make the tour of the world to visit, and yet, in summing up, he says that for cleanliness and purity of water, and

scenery, and that all they know of Yosemite valley, Yellowstone Park and other mountain lakes has been learned by hearsay, and from reading guide books.

With a view of remedying such unwarrantable carelessness, let such of those who can spare the time, profit themselves by learning something of the beauties of nature that lie directly within reach of their very doors.

Anybody with time to spare, be it for weeks or for but a single day, cannot apply it to more entertaining recreation than in making a trip to and around Lake Tahoe.

## TOURIST TRIP OF ONE DAY.

This trip is such a delightful one that everybody passing over the Central Pacific Railroad should remain over at least one day at Truckee, and visit this lake. Passengers whether traveling east or west can leave the train at this point, and at 7:30 a. m. take the stage to Tahoe City, fourteen miles distant, on the northern extremity of the lake. Thence by steamer around the lake some eighty miles, stopping at all the different resorts, and at Glenbrook, on the Nevada side, for dinner—at the Lake Shore House. Completing the trip, Tahoe is reached at 7:30 p. m. on the same day, and the whole trip at the trifling expense of but \$7. As the stages are comfortable and roomy, the stages superb, the steamer stanch, safe and reliable, and the table and accommodations at the Truckee Hotel first-class and at reasonable rates, there need be no excuse this year for not visiting Lake Tahoe.

## MOODY'S STAGE LINE.

The ride from Truckee to Tahoe City is not an uninteresting one, for the road follows the Truckee river throughout the whole distance. The first half of the drive is along the western side, where lumber dumps going to decay and unused houses of old logging camps interest one in stirring up thoughts of the busy scenes that must have been enacted on the river in years gone by. The river in some manner has become private property for floating logs to the sawmill at Truckee, and gangs of men working the logs down the shallow waters are seen along the route flooding the stream by a series of dams to get enough water to float buoyant trees and picking up sinkers (water-soaked logs) by running a huge double raft straddle of them, and after making fast, pulling the whole business down to the mill. The toll for floating stray logs down the stream

hoe House, affording accommodations for nearly two hundred guests. On account of its steamer and stage facilities it is a favorite headquarters for those whose time for pleasure is limited, although a considerable number make their homes here for the season.

A quarter of a mile east of Tahoe is a State fish hatchery, where hundreds of thousands of trout are hatched and placed in the streams that empty into the lake. This is always an item of interest to visitors, who are cordially received by the management in charge. The new quarters, completed only last week, are now occupied and prove satisfactory. There are in the troughs some 150,000 little trout, now old enough to plant, but which will be fed until the last of July, to enable them the better to look out for themselves. Until such time as fish may become large enough to gladden the heart of the happy tourist who succeeds in hooking them to the end of a line. There are in the baskets over 800,000 eggs, and more than a million young fish will be put out from this hatchery into brooks emptying into the lake during the present season.

## IDEALWILD.

Leaving Tahoe City and passing to the right around the lake the first place that attracts attention is the beautiful private property of Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker, nestled amongst tall pines and occupied for the present season by the family and guests of J. B. Wright, of this city.

## M'KINNEY'S.

Where the steamer makes its first landing, contains about thirty cottages, which are rented furnished. Stopping here, accommodations, including meals, are furnished for \$12 per week. Boats for fishing, together with tackle, are furnished free to the guests, as are also baths. Game abounds in the mountains directly back from the lake, and large numbers of quail are bagged every season. Higher up deer are found, and if bear hunting is an attraction the proprietor can occasionally be induced to accompany a party in search of bruin, and when he does go they generally come back with a bear. Caldwell's lake and the dividing line between Placer and El Dorado counties, empties into the lake at this point, and a wagon-road leads from here to Georgetown, in the latter county. The next landing is made at

those who make the trip to its top are more than amply repaid by the magnificence of the view afforded. From the summit can be seen Carson City, four miles distant, connect here with the steamer and bring passengers from Reno that make the remainder of the trip in company with those coming from Truckee. Parties stopping over receive excellent attention from E. Robinson, proprietor of the Lake Shore House, whose facilities for entertaining guests will compare with any other resort on the lake. A narrow-gauge railroad runs from here to the eastern summits, where excursion parties enjoy themselves in secluded retreats of more than usual interest. The fishing is excellent, and boats in plenty are always at hand.

## HOT SPRINGS.

On the north shore of the lake is Hot Springs, the oldest resort of all. For years it enjoyed a popularity seldom equaled, on account of the medicinal properties of its spring waters, hot and cold, but through lack of proper management during recent years, it failed to receive the attention it properly deserved. This season Mr. J. W. Norton will assume charge, and in an effort to be equal to his place to the front rank. Here are afforded the best of facilities for bathing, houses being erected for that purpose with all necessary equipments. The water from the hot springs has a temperature of 112°. A peculiarity of one of these springs is that by adding to its waters a little salt and pepper a superior quality of soup results, and the mere mention of this fact may suggest an idea worth copyrighting.

## DONNER LAKE.

Northwest of Truckee, and less than three miles distant, is Donner lake, a beautiful sheet of water five hundred feet deep and one-half mile long, and a little more than a mile wide. Aside from its natural attractiveness the locality has a tragic interest as the site of the camp and sufferings of the historical Donner party of 1846. Of eight people who were killed on the slightest provocation, and immense numbers are caught every day. There is no hotel at the lake, but there are plenty of boats and tackle, and a boat with complete outfit for a party of two to four, for a whole day, including bait, costs but half a dollar. Stages make the trip from Truckee to the lake three times a day, the fare for the round trip being but 25 cents. A daisy little propeller, carrying about a dozen, makes a trip around the lake three or four times a day, the fare being 50 cents. Everybody who stops at Truckee should make at least one trip to Donner lake, which for beauty will rank with any of its size in any country.

## THE TIME FOR VACATION.

A change from the busy cares of daily toil for a period of recreation and rest recognized on every hand as beneficial, and by many as a necessity. If you would feel yourself newly infused with energy and spirit, cut loose from business affairs, and with your family and friends breathe for a time the pure air of the mountains and revel in the charm and beauties of nature surrounding Tahoe, the queen lake of the Sierras.

## ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Condensed Telegraphic Dispatches From All Parts of the World.

James G. Blaine passed his Fourth of July in Augusta, Maine.

A Chinese laundryman was murdered by unknown persons in Buffalo, New York, yesterday.

The English Institute of Mechanical Engineers holding a session in Paris gave a banquet Thursday night to the American Engineers.

A valuable trotting stallion Romero, owned by Owens Bros., died yesterday at Fresno. The owners paid \$1,000 for him when a yearling.

Advices from Apia under date of June 25th, are that the German gunboat Wolf was going to Marshall islands to bring Malletta back to Samoa.

Frank Hoyt, paying teller of the First National Bank of Hoboken, was arrested last morning, charged with being a defaulter to the extent of \$18,000.

Theodore Schmitt, the Dutch Consul at Hamburg, has failed. His liabilities amount to 12,000,000 marks, assets, 3,000,000 marks. The most advantageous commercial relation must exist between those occupying the position of Consul and the country.

At San Diego on the Fourth of July in the squadron regatta the first prize was won by Annie, the second by Sappho. The third prize was won by the schooner Paloma. America won the scrub against Aggie.

Captain Stanhope E. Blunt of the Ordnance Department has been relieved from his position of Chief of Ordnance at the inspector of small arms practice and ordered to report in person to the Chief of Ordnance.

The Pope has sent a copy of his recent encyclical to each of the nations, asking whether or not they would interest themselves in his position. His decision as to his future action depends upon the nature of the replies received.

At Marysville Thursday Fred Ritter, a youth about 20 years of age, lately from San Francisco, where his mother resides, shot himself in the breast at the residence of his father, Mr. Ritter, a well-to-do merchant. He is not expected to live. The cause was despondency.

Palmer, the American Minister at Madrid, entertained the American Minister at a dinner Thursday evening in celebration of the Fourth of July. Patriotic speeches were made and much enthusiasm was shown.

The Gazette de France and Courrier assert that De Reaurepaire, Procureur General, refuses to prepare a bill for the Minister of War, refusing his consent to holding a court-martial in case of Boulanger. It is also asserted that there are other serious dissensions among the Cabinet, and that a ministerial crisis is imminent.

A. Waite, editor and proprietor of the Herald of Santa Ana, fell dead yesterday morning as he was about to arise from bed. The cause was heart disease. He was one of the oldest settlers and a pioneer newspaper man of the city. During the late rebellion he was editor of the Daily News, and the country was under his editorial pen. He was a man of great energy and vigor, and his death is a great loss to the community.

Hadjji Hassan Ghooly Kahn, the Persian Minister to the United States will shortly leave this country for Europe. In an interview he told a reporter that he had been ordered to leave the country by the United States government, and that he was leaving for Europe. He was a man of great energy and vigor, and his death is a great loss to the community.

Judges Harton, Tully and Collins, sitting in bank in Chicago, yesterday refused to dissolve the temporary injunction to prevent the Board of Trade from withholding its quotations from the bucket shops. The decision was made on the ground that the largest quotations are of such importance as to be of public interest, and the injunction was dissolved the tendency was to be to create a monopoly of the Board.

Thursday afternoon President Carnot went to the Cymnes to unveil a replica of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered an address. He referred to the old and cordial friendship binding together France and the United States for a century, and said the inauguration of the statue was a political and social significance as a further bond. The speech was received with loud cheers.

## OUR SISTER STATE.

## THE INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM H. MILLS ON OREGON.

He is Charmed With Oregon and Especially the Yamhill Country.

[From the Portland Oregonian.]

On June 23d the Oregonian reprinted an interview had by a San Francisco paper with William H. Mills, General Land Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad and Vice-President of the California State Board of Trade. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Mills were the subject of editorial comment in that journal of June 24th. The Secretary of the Oregon Immigration Board thereupon wrote Mr. Mills in relation to this subject. The Secretary's letter, together with Mr. Mills' reply thereto, are herewith appended. The subheads are ours:

PORTLAND, Or., June 28, 1889.

William H. Mills, Esq., General Land Agent, Southern Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Cal., Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of June 23d, relating to pamphlets and circulars of the California State Board of Trade. I will be very glad to receive these reports and to study them carefully in the interest of the work in which I am engaged. Your very truly,

WALLACE R. STUBBLE, Secretary.

Have read your interview upon Oregon published in the San Francisco papers. The same has been reprinted by the Oregonian. This city and has been the cause of editorial comment by that paper. I believe, generally speaking, you wish Oregon well, but I can plainly see that you have much more to say about it, and that your love for California has blinded you to the character of her fairer sister, Oregon. However, we certainly thank you for the kind words you have uttered concerning our state and especially for the kind words about Portland.

I trust that the future will fulfill the fondest expectations of both California and Oregon, so far as material prosperity and the happiness of their citizens are concerned. Yours very truly,

WALLACE R. STUBBLE, Secretary.

MR. MILLS' REPLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28, 1889.

Wallace R. Stubble, Esq., Secretary of the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir:—I have your esteemed favor of June 23d, enclosing a copy of a letter from you upon an interview reported to have been had with me by a San Francisco paper.

I am pleased with the amiable terms of the editorial referred to, more pleased when I remember that if the interview had been given truly in the San Francisco paper, there would have been much occasion for criticism by the Oregonian. I do not mind saying that, in interviewing me here published, that the paper did not do me justice. I did say, and much of that which is left out would have given a very different complexion to the whole work. For illustration, I feel that the Oregonian, in growing and that we would do well to buy them of Oregon, remarks that Oregon is in the profession, took brief notes of the conversation, and wrote up chiefly from memory. He would catch here and there an exact expression, but his views on my trip were given in a conversational style in a sense there is no misrepresentation, there was, by reason of omission, the absence of accurate representation.

INTERESTED IN OREGON, TOO.

You say that you believe, generally speaking, that I wish Oregon well, and an army convinced that we are just as much interested in the growth of Oregon as we are of any country in California, or of any country in the world, and that Oregon is quite as much interested in the growth of California as we are of any country in its own territory. In short, I do not admit for a moment that there is or can be rivalry of antagonism in the growth of wealth, population and prosperity between the different sections of the United States. I believe that better for California to-day if 10,000,000 people resided in Oregon, and it would be vastly better for Oregon if an equal number resided in California. These are things that I have advocated and contended for so often, and upon so many different occasions, that I feel slightly aggrieved that any other construction should have been put upon my expression of mine under any circumstances.

YAMHILL IS ALL RIGHT.

I can see no brilliant future for Oregon and Washington Territory. I have seen nowhere on the Pacific coast a country so inviting or pleasing as the Yamhill country of your State. My first impression, my memory yet as the strains of sweet music will often haunt the dreams of a night, that region of your State, in my opinion, presents to the intelligent visitor the most charming expression of thrift, comfort and even opulence as any part of the Pacific coast has yet visited. What has been said in the Portland paper, and what I have said to the board of directors of the Oregonian, is the only fruit and result of my journey to your State. I am far from believing that apples are the only fruit and result of my journey to your State. The most advantageous commercial relation must exist between those occupying the position of Consul and the country. On the parallel of latitude climatic conditions are analogous, and hence production is analogous. But along the line of longitude contrasts exist between southern and northern climates; hence the productions and the industries possess an economic supplemental relation. Every community should rejoice in the richness and power of every other community in commercial relation with it.

Beyond this, it gives me pleasure to note the success of countries in the development of their resources depends on the intelligence, energy and enterprise of the populations occupying the country. The most fertile countries under the sun remain sterile under the domination of such and such a ruler, while the most sterile countries come to present the most fertile aspect when occupied by a population possessing industry, intelligence and energy.

NO FLIES ON PORTLAND.

I think no impartial visitor to your State can fail to note the substantial enterprise of the city of Portland, and the thrift and energy of her people, or fail to mark with high gratification the evidence of her coming greatness and wealth and prosperity to the whole Northwest. I join with you, therefore, most heartily in your patriotic and noble efforts to secure the fondest expectations of both California and Oregon, and beg leave to remain your most obedient servant.

W. H. MILLS.

The two great future ironclads of the English navy will be named the Hood and the Hawk. The Hood will be of 20,000 horse-power and 14,000 tons. The Hawk will be also of 20,000 horse-power and 7,500 tons.

The Sultan of Turkey has done a handsome deed in contributing \$10,000 for the relief of the Johnston sufferers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## UNITARIAN SERVICE.

PIONEER HALL, JULY 7TH, AT 11 A. M. PROFESSOR W. H. V. RAYMOND will deliver an address. Subject, "Elements of Personal Power."

## Auction Sale.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), JULY 5, 1889, At 2 o'clock P. M., sharp.

The Well-kept Furniture of Residence No. 1223 Second St., bet. L and M.

CONSISTING IN PART, AS FOLLOWS: Parlor Suite, six pieces; Marble Center Table; Spring and Top Mattresses; Extension Table; Office and Dining Chairs; one fine Parlor Lamp; Brass and Iron Crockery; Carpets; Cook Stove and a large lot of Glass, Crockery, Tin and other household goods.

For Sale Positive. Terms Cash. For Sale Positive. Terms Cash. For Sale Positive. Terms Cash.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of JAMES L. ENGLISH, deceased. Notice is hereby given that FRIDA, the 15th day of JULY, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the Courtroom of said Court, in the Court House, in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for the hearing of the will of said JAMES L. ENGLISH, deceased, and for the appointment of an executor of said will.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 5th day of July, 1889.

By J. C. SCOTT, Deputy Clerk.

H. O. BEATTY, Attorney for Petitioner, j9-123

THE WEEKLY UNION—THE LEADING WEEKLY OF THE COAST.

## ADVERTISEMENT OF HALE BROS. &amp; CO.

# REDUCTIONS

—FOR THE—

## COMING WEEK

—OF OUR—

### SUMMER

### CLEARANCE

### SALE!

WE WILL BE MADE ON

IMPORTED COMBINATION SUITS.

WOOL DRESS GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE.

CHEMISES AND JERSEYS.

GINGHAMS AND WHITE GOODS.

BRAID AND BEAD TRIMMINGS.

LACES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

FANS AND VEILING.

GINGHAMS AND WHITE GOODS.

SHOES FOR ALL AGES.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS.

OVERSHIRTS, STRAW HATS.

ALL GOODS ARE ON SALE UNTIL DISPOSED OF.

# HALE BROS. & CO.,

Corner of Ninth and K Sts., Sacramento.

## SUNDAY BELIEVERS' NOTICES.

United Brethren, corner Fourteenth and K streets—Preaching by Rev. J. W. Baumgardner, at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Lord's Day."

Also at 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Grand entertainment by the Sunday-School on Friday evening, July 12th, 8 P. M.

Union Hall, corner Twentieth and O streets—Preaching at 7:45 P. M., by Rev. John T. Grouser. Subject: "How to be Saved."

Calvary Baptist Church, 11 street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. A. C. Herrick will preach at 11 A. M. Theme: "Liberty." Evening at 8 P. M. The Three Temples of the Church. Evening at 8 P. M. The Three Temples of the Church.

St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Eighth street, between J and K—Rev. John F. von Herlich, pastor. Third Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.

Christian Church, Eighth, bet. N and O. A. M. Graven, minister. Subject: "The Kingdom of God." Evening at 8 P. M. The Kingdom of God. Evening at 8 P. M. The Kingdom of God.

First Baptist Church—Ninth street, between L and M—Rev. J. C. H. Reed, of Modesto, has been engaged to supply the pulpit and will preach at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "Salvation." Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Christian Endeavor, 7:30 P. M. Young People's service at 7:30 P. M.

First Unitarian Society, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, between J and K—Preaching at 11 A. M. Professor H. V. Raymond will conduct the service, and deliver an address. Subject: "Elements of Personal Power." Sunday-school at 12:15. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Sixth Street M. E. Church, between K and L streets—Rev. Amos T. Needham, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "The Gift of God." 7:45 P. M. Service. Christian Endeavor, 7:30 P. M.

Congregational Church, Sixth street, between L and M—The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill, will preach at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "The Perfect Manhood." Service of "The Lord's Supper" at 12. Sunday-school, 12:30. Mission, Twenty-third and K streets, 3:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor in lecture room, 6 P. M. Popular Bible lectures at 7:30. Subject: "Fossils and Pharaoh at the Red Sea." All welcome. Seats free.

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